presentation to:

Medical Assistance Projections and Assessment Council

by:

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Iowa State Capitol

Goals Regarding IowaCare

- Make sure that IowaCare can fulfill its objectives:
 - Provide needed health services to vulnerable and otherwise uncovered/unserved populations
 - Draw down \$65 million in federal Medicaid funds that otherwise would have been lost
 - Maintain the integrity (fiscal and programmatic) of existing institutions serving vulnerable populations
- Incorporate into the overall Medicaid program only those features of IowaCare that have proved effective and are applicable to Medicaid's overall population

Major Areas of Concern Regarding Current IowaCare Structure and Start-up

- Capacity to draw down \$65 million in federal funds and implications to institutions and the Medicaid program if it does not
- Lack of coverage of pharmaceuticals
- Understanding of program and its benefits and limitations to public and to consumers
- Implications of premiums and co-payments to individual participants' ability to pay and to their health
- Implications of premiums on enrollment and draw-down of federal funds

IowaCare Members Disenrolled Effective October 1, 2005

Premium Range	Number Disenrolled
\$ 1 - \$10	173
\$11 - \$20	134
\$21 - \$40	49
\$41 - \$50	84
\$51 - \$60	70
\$61 - \$70	22
\$71 - \$75	9
otal Disenrolled	541
otal Enrollment	10,965
ercent Disenrolled	4.93%

Need for Ongoing Review: Short Term Study

At least a preliminary phone survey or interview of a random group of 50 disenrolled individuals to determine the health situations that caused them to enroll, their experiences with the program in receiving services, and their reasons for leaving

Need for Ongoing Review: Long Term Study

- Study analogous to the "welfare leavers" studies used to determine the impact of the TANF provisions on families
- How does IowaCare fit within the broad goal of meeting health care needs of those without health insurance?
- How accessible is IowaCare?
- What needs is IowaCare meeting?
- What needs is IowaCare not meeting?
- Are other Iowa health care programs addressing unmet needs?
- · What is needed to fill the gap?

Implications for Children of IowaCare Experiences

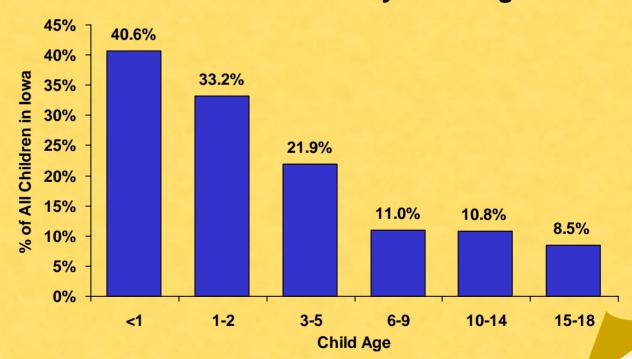
- New federal policies likely to provide new options to states regarding premiums and co-payments for children that have not been tested but may be tempting to employ as costcontainment measures
- New federal policies may eliminate or restrict provisions and protections for children assessed with special needs (under EPSDT) from receiving services to address those needs
- Iowa's direction under the Achieving Better Child Development (ABCD) Initiative funded by the Commonwealth Fund should be expanded and that type of model should be promoted federally
- Other elements of the Iowa proposal that support health promotion also can serve as national models

EPSDT's Major Role in Serving Young Children

Children Seen for EPSDT Visit
Under Iowa Medicaid by Child Age: 2002-03

Note: 80.4% of all 0-5 year-olds as proportion of those below 200% of poverty have EPSDT screens, compared with 34.9% of all 6-17 year-olds.

source: 2000 Census



Medicaid, SCHIP and Children's Health: Key Points

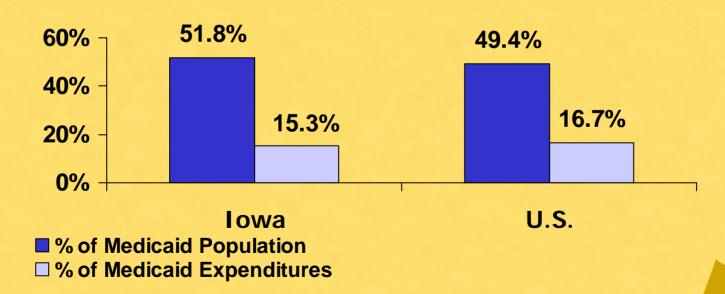
- Children's health coverage would be in a crisis without Medicaid and SCHIP.
- While the majority of the Medicaid population, children represent only a small percentage of Medicaid spending.
- Medicaid and SCHIP play a vital role in providing child health coverage for a large share of the working population.
- Children covered by federal programs (Medicaid and SCHIP)
 represent those most likely to have significant health needs and
 require preventive and early intervention services.
- Providing preventive and early intervention health services to young children is cost-effective and needed to achieve societal goals (including closing the achievement gap).

Children's health coverage would be in a crisis *without* Medicaid and SCHIP.

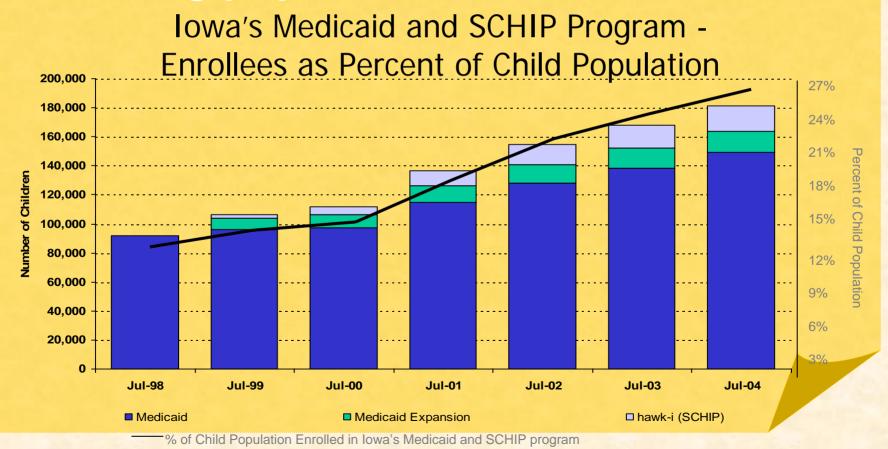
- Between 2000 and 2004, the costs of employer-based health insurance for families rose from \$6,228 to \$9,516 a 52.8% increase.
- Between 1999 and 2004, as a result of outreach, the recession, and rising health care costs, Medicaid and SCHIP in Iowa expanded by 86.7%
- Between 1998-9 and 2002-3, children's uninsurance in Iowa remained steady (7%), while working-age population uninsurance rose (11% to 14%, seniors remained at 0.4%).

While the majority of the Medicaid population, children represent only a small percentage of Medicaid spending.

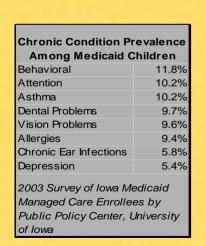
Children as Share of Medicaid Population and Vender Payments: FFY 2002



Medicaid and SCHIP play a vital and growing role in providing child health coverage for a large share of the working population.



Children covered by federal programs (Medicaid and SCHIP) represent those most likely to have significant health needs and require preventive and early intervention services.





Sources for Information:

The Commonwealth Fund

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www.cmwf.org

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www.cfpciowa.org

State Early Childhood Policy Technical Assistance Network www.finebynine.org